

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, SOUTH



2013 HURRICANE INFORMATION HANDBOOK



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HURRICANE OVERVIEW

The term hurricane is a regionally specific name for a strong tropical cyclone. A tropical cyclone is a non-frontal synoptic scale low-pressure system over tropical or sub-tropical waters with organized convection (e.g. thunderstorm activity) and definite cyclonic surface wind circulation. Tropical cyclones with maximum sustained surface winds of less than 39 mph are called tropical depressions. Once a tropical cyclone reaches winds of at least 39 mph, it is typically called a tropical storm and assigned a name. If winds reach 74 mph, then the tropical storm becomes a hurricane.

The Atlantic hurricane season officially starts 1 June and ends 30 November each year; however, hurricanes have occurred outside of this six month period. The eye, or center, of a hurricane can be relatively calm. The edges of the eye can be the most powerful portion of the storm. Hurricane hazards include wind (including tornados), rain, and storm surge. Tropical Storm Force Winds (TSFW), which are 39 mph or greater, may extend more than 200 miles out from the eye of a storm. TSFWs may arrive as much as 30 hrs prior to the eye of a storm, depending upon the forward speed of the storm.

Hurricanes occasionally produce sustained winds equal to or higher than tornado intensity. Weakening hurricanes frequently produce tornadoes, especially when they make landfall. TSFWs cause major property damage; however, more than 80% of hurricane related deaths are due to inland fresh water flooding caused by heavy rainfall. Hurricanes also frequently produce storm surge, a large dome of water that overruns the land and injures or kills people.





HIGH WINDS

The onset of TSFWs is the threshold for a destructive weather event. TSFWs can have effects up to thirty hours in advance of the eye of a storm and are measured in accordance with the Saffir-Simpson Scale for destructive effects. The Scale estimates damage resulting from the correlative category due to high winds, tornados and flooding.

Winds in coastal areas are generally stronger due to less friction over water and sustained winds in inland areas are generally lower than near coasts. Winds from hurricanes can reach hundreds of miles inland with some wind gusts reaching speeds equal to F4 tornado intensity (>200 mph).

The effects of the wind on structures is not linear (e.g. not a one-to-one ratio). The force of the wind on structures increases by the square of the velocity. For examples, a wind speed of 100 mph creates an effect 1900 units greater than a wind speed of 90 mph, even though the difference in speed is only 10 mph. However, the same 10 mph difference between 130 mph and 140 mph creates an effect 2700 units greater.

Saffir-Simpson Scale

Category	Winds	Effects
One	74-95 mph	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
Two	96-110 mph	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.
Three	111-130 mph	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtain wall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet ASL may be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
Four	131-155 mph	More extensive curtain wall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
Five	greater than 155 mph	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required.



TORNADOS AND DOWNBURSTS

Tornados are violent, swirling, funnel-shaped clouds that extend to the ground. Winds can range from 40-318 mph and their path of damage can be as long as 50 miles. Tornados uproot trees, destroy buildings, and turn harmless objects into deadly projectiles. Tornados and damaging straight-line winds from downbursts can develop in the outer thunderstorm bands hundreds of miles away from the eye of the hurricane.

Nearly 70% of land falling hurricanes from 1948 to 2000 spawned at least 1 tornado, with 40% of hurricanes making land-fall spawning more than 3 tornadoes. Nearly one-third of these tornados develop before the hurricane center reaches the coastline and can occur up to 150 miles inland. Many tornados occur outside the region of the strongest surface wind gusts, with the majority occurring in the right front quadrant (relative to the storm motion) of a hurricane. Tornados incident to hurricanes occur sporadically and are often short in duration, making them difficult to predict. Hurricanes can produce dozens of tornados, some historical examples of which are: Hurricane Beulah (1967): 141;



Hurricane Allen (1981): 29; and, Hurricane

F0	40-72 MPH	Light damage
F1	73-112 mph	Moderate Damage
F2	113-157 mph	Considerable Damage
F3	158-206 mph	Severe Damage
F4	207-260 mph	Devastating Damage
F5	261-318(?)mph	Incredible Damage

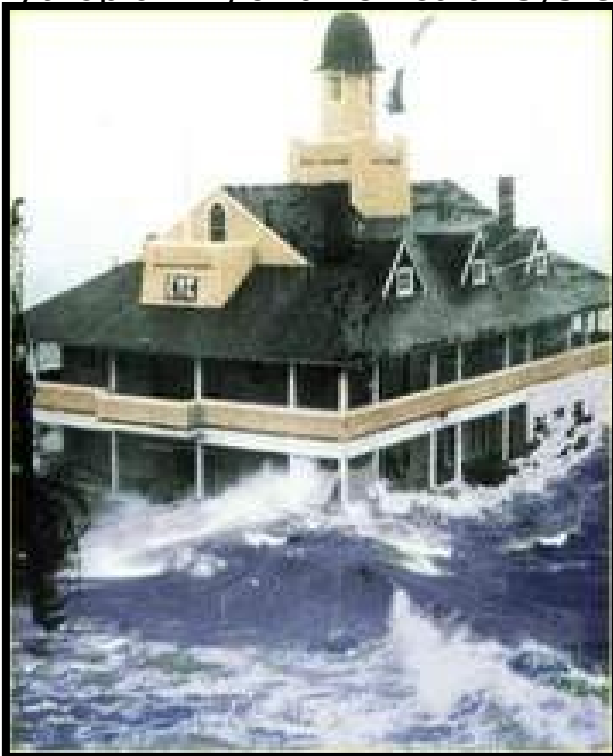
Fujita Tornado Intensity Scale



STORM SURGE, RAIN & INLAND FLOODING

Storm surge is the abnormal rise in water created by wind blowing across the water surface and the low atmospheric pressure in or near the eye of a hurricane. Storm surge domes can be 20 feet high and 50-100 miles wide. Storm surge can lead to inland flooding, which can be compounded by heavy rains. More people are killed by flooding than any other hurricane threat. These deaths are often attributable to being trapped in, or attempted to escape from, vehicles stranded in flooded areas. Most deaths are the direct result of people trying to drive through flooded roadways.

Storms tend to produce less rain as they move away from oceans; however, their intensity, as well as how far they move inland, also affects rain-fall. Rain during hurricanes can be torrential and can cause flash flooding absent a storm surge. Intense rainfall from slow moving hurricanes can be destructive and often damages roofs, allowing water to enter attics, walls, and indoor living spaces. Heavy rains create hidden health dangers such as mold, contaminated food, sewage backups and waterborne disease. Rains and inland flooding increase in the rate of fatal car crashes as a result of poor visibility, hydroplaning and vehicular systems failure.





DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER PLAN (OPLAN 1-01)



The MARFORSOUTH Destructive Weather Plan (OPLAN 1-01) sets forth the following mission, execution and concept of operations statements:

3. Mission. On order, MARFORSOUTH conducts operations to mitigate the effects of destructive weather in order to protect: facilities and associated government property; classified materials and information systems; and, personnel, their families and residences, while concurrently maintaining the capability to maintain continuous command and control of OPCON forces and communication with higher, adjacent and subordinate headquarters.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent. Commander, Marine Corps Forces, South (COMMARFORSOUTH) will take all reasonable actions to mitigate the effects of destructive weather on MARFORSOUTH facilities and associated government property; classified materials and information systems, and; personnel, their families and residences. MARFORSOUTH will coordinate with USSOUTHCOM to ensure congruous execution of respective destructive weather plans and concurrent operations of the MARFORSOUTH Command Operations Center (COC) and the USSOUTHCOM Joint Operations Center (JOC) to accomplish essential tasks set forth in reference (a). Section heads will provide their Marines, Sailors and civilians sufficient time to take care of their families, residences, and personal property. Thorough planning will ensure maximum protection of MARFORSOUTH personnel and property, while maintaining continuous command and control of OPCON forces and essential communications with higher, adjacent and subordinate headquarters.

b. Concept of Operations. Upon advanced warning of destructive weather, MARFORSOUTH initiates the execution phase of OPLAN 1-01. Implementation of preplanned actions will minimize facility damage and prevent injury to command members and their families. These actions are divided into three operational phases that are designed to: protect classified material, government property, and facilities; safeguard personnel, their families and residences, and; ensure continuity of



DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER PLAN (OPLAN1-01)

The key triggers and corresponding actions in OPLAN 1-01 include 72, 48, 24 and 12 tripwires. The following excerpts provide an edited version of the execution and recovery phases:

(3) Phase IIIA - Execution Phase (72 Hour Tripwire). This phase begins with the National Hurricane Center (NHC) projecting hurricane landfall in southern Florida in 72 hours and USSOUTHCOM initiating HURCON 4. Upon receipt of HURCON 4 notification, MARFORSOUTH will conduct the following actions:

(a) MARFORSOUTH Staff

1. The principal staff and specified special staff members meet to establish the Destructive Weather Threat Working Group (DWX-TWG) to initiate Phase III and determine additional courses of action.

2. Initiate port and starboard manning in order to provide personnel adequate time to care for their family needs and prepare their residences for the onslaught of destructive weather.

3. Stand-up the Destructive Weather COC (DWX-COC) with identified watch personnel, ensuring that watch standers are allotted sufficient time to provide for their family needs and residential preparation.

(4) Phase IIIB - Execution Phase (48 Hour Tripwire). This phase begins with NHC projecting hurricane landfall in southern Florida in 48 hours and USSOUTHCOM initiating HURCON 3. Upon receipt of HURCON 3 notification, MARFORSOUTH will conduct the following actions 48 hours prior to the onset of destructive weather:

(a) DWX-TWG

1. The DWX-TWG meets to assess the sequence of events and command preparations.



DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER PLAN (OPLAN 1-01)



2. Secure all non-essential personnel and initiate the personnel accountability plan requiring secured personnel to call into their designated section heads at designated intervals in accordance with the Destructive Weather Personnel Accountability Bulletin, reference (b).

(b) DWX-COC

1. Ensure tracking of destructive weather patterns and provide timely updates to DWX-TWG.

2. Maintain regular contact with USSOUTHCOM JOC for status updates.

(5) Phase IIIC - Execution Phase (24 Hour Tripwire). This phase begins with NHC projecting hurricane landfall in southern Florida in 24 hours and USSOUTHCOM initiating HURCON 2. Upon receipt of HURCON 2 notification, MARFORSOUTH will conduct the following actions 24 hours prior to the onset of destructive weather:

(a) DWX-TWG

1. Meets to determine when to release essential personnel (excluding DWX-COC watch personnel) and to secure MARFORSOUTH.

2. Secure essential personnel and MARFORSOUTH.

(b) DWX-COC

1. Inform Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Crisis Center and MARFORCOM of MARFORSOUTH status as secured due to destructive weather.

2. Maintain accountability of MARFORSOUTH personnel and provide the Chief of Staff and USSOUTHCOM JOC with verification of accountability.



DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER PLAN (OPLAN 1-01)



(6) Phase IIID - Execution Phase (12 Hour Tripwire). This phase begins with NHC projecting hurricane landfall in southern Florida in 12 hours and USSOUTHCOM initiating HURCON 1. Upon receipt of HURCON 1 notification, USAG-M will close and secure all gates. The DWX-COC will continue Phase III actions and immediately notify the Chief of Staff of damage to MARFORSOUTH facilities, loss of classified material or injury to personnel. In the event DWX-COC C2 systems are NMC or CDRUSSOUTHCOM orders an evacuation, DWX-COC personnel will immediately notify the Chief of Staff and relocate to the USSOUTHCOM Expanded JOC (E-JOC). If CDRUSOUTHCOM orders relocation of the E-JOC, the DWX-COC will, upon Chief of Staff authorization, relocate to the alternate E-JOC location. All other MARFORSOUTH personnel will evacuate in accordance with reference (d).

(7) Phase IV - Recovery Phase. This phase begins once TSFW have subsided and USSOUTHCOM declares HURCON 5 and provides notification that USAG-M has resumed normal operations. Phase IV concludes with the resumption of normal MARFORSOUTH operations and returns the command to Phase II. This phase includes actions to ensure personnel accountability and assess damage to MARFORSOUTH facilities and government property.

(a) DWX-COC

1. Upon Chief of Staff notification of resumption of MARFORSOUTH operations, provide primary staff and designated section heads tasked with personnel accountability with a timeline for returning personnel to duty.



DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER PLANNING

Planning for destructive weather is vital to ensuring the safety of MARFORSOUTH personnel and their families. This handbook contains emergency management information for Broward and Miami-Dade counties and includes: the locations of emergency shelters, grocery stores and gas stations with generator power; emergency services contact information; and, storm surge charts and evacuation routes.

In the event of an evacuation, each zone will be evacuated dependant upon the hurricane's track and projected storm surge, independent of the hurricane's category. Upon identification of a threat, the county will use local media to relay pertinent information, such as evacuations and shelter openings. It is important that you monitor the news for this information. Remember that evacuation zones correspond to storm surge; all personnel will need to determine if their home is a safe shelter during a hurricane or other destructive weather event.

This handbook also includes checklists for hurricane preparedness, actions during a hurricane, evacuation and hurricane recovery. The checklists are not exhaustive and provide space to note your individual family needs. This handbook provides information available to date and is subject to change. It is essential that all personnel acquire current information from county emergency management websites and media sources prior to and during destructive weather events.



BROWARD EMERGENCY SHELTERS

<http://www.broward.org/Hurricane/Pages/EvacuationShelter>

Information.aspx

AMERICAN RED CROSS OPERATED EMERGENCY SHELTERS

1. Lyons Creek Middle School

4333 Sol Press Blvd.,
Coconut Creek 33073

2. Coral Glades High School

2700 Sportsplex Dr,
Coral Springs 33065

3. Monarch High School

5050 Wiles Road,
Coconut Creek 33073

4. Pompano Beach High School

600 N.E. 13th Ave.,
Pompano Beach 33060

5. Park Lakes Elementary School

3925 N. State Road 7,
Lauderdale Lakes 33319

6. Rock Island Elementary/ Arthur Ashe Middle School

1701 N. W. 23rd Ave.,
Fort Lauderdale 33311

7. Plantation Elementary School

651 N. W. 42nd Ave.,
Plantation 33317

8. Fox Trail Elementary School

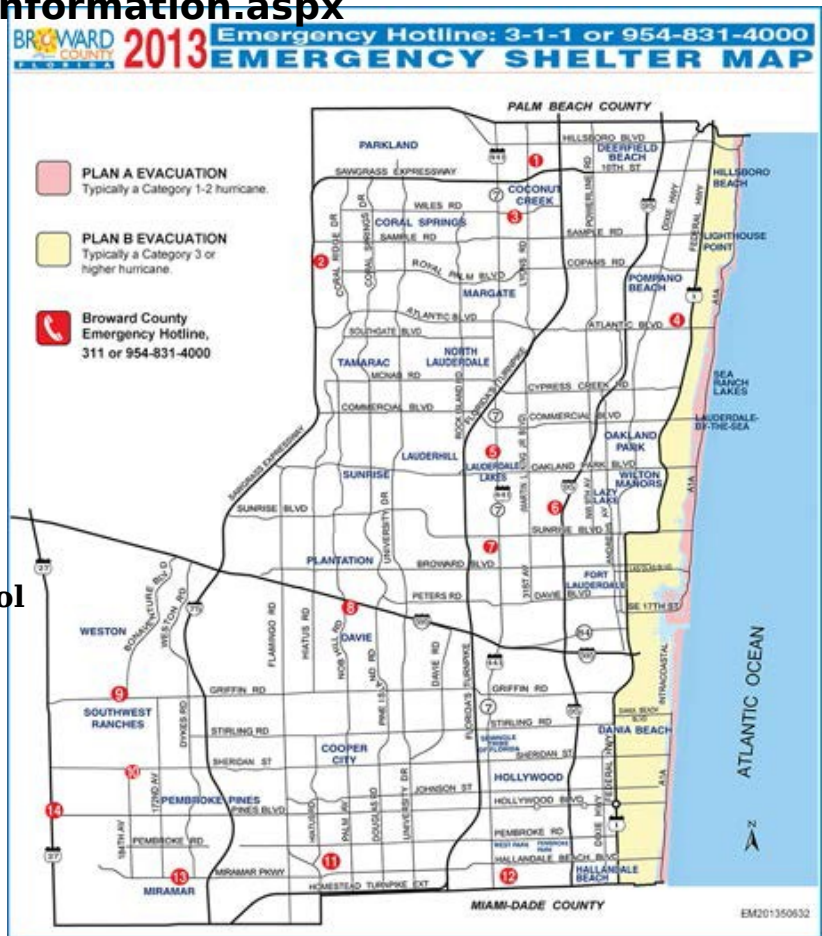
1250 Nob Hill Road,
Davie 33324

9. Falcon Cove Middle School

4251 Bonaventure Blvd.,
Weston 33332

10. Silver Trail Middle School

18300 Sheridan St.,
Pembroke Pines 33331



11. New Renaissance Middle School

10701 Miramar Blvd.,
Miramar 33025

12. Watkins Elementary School

3520 S. W. 52nd Ave.,
Pembroke Park 33023

13. Everglades High School

17100 SW 48 Court,
Miramar, FL 33027

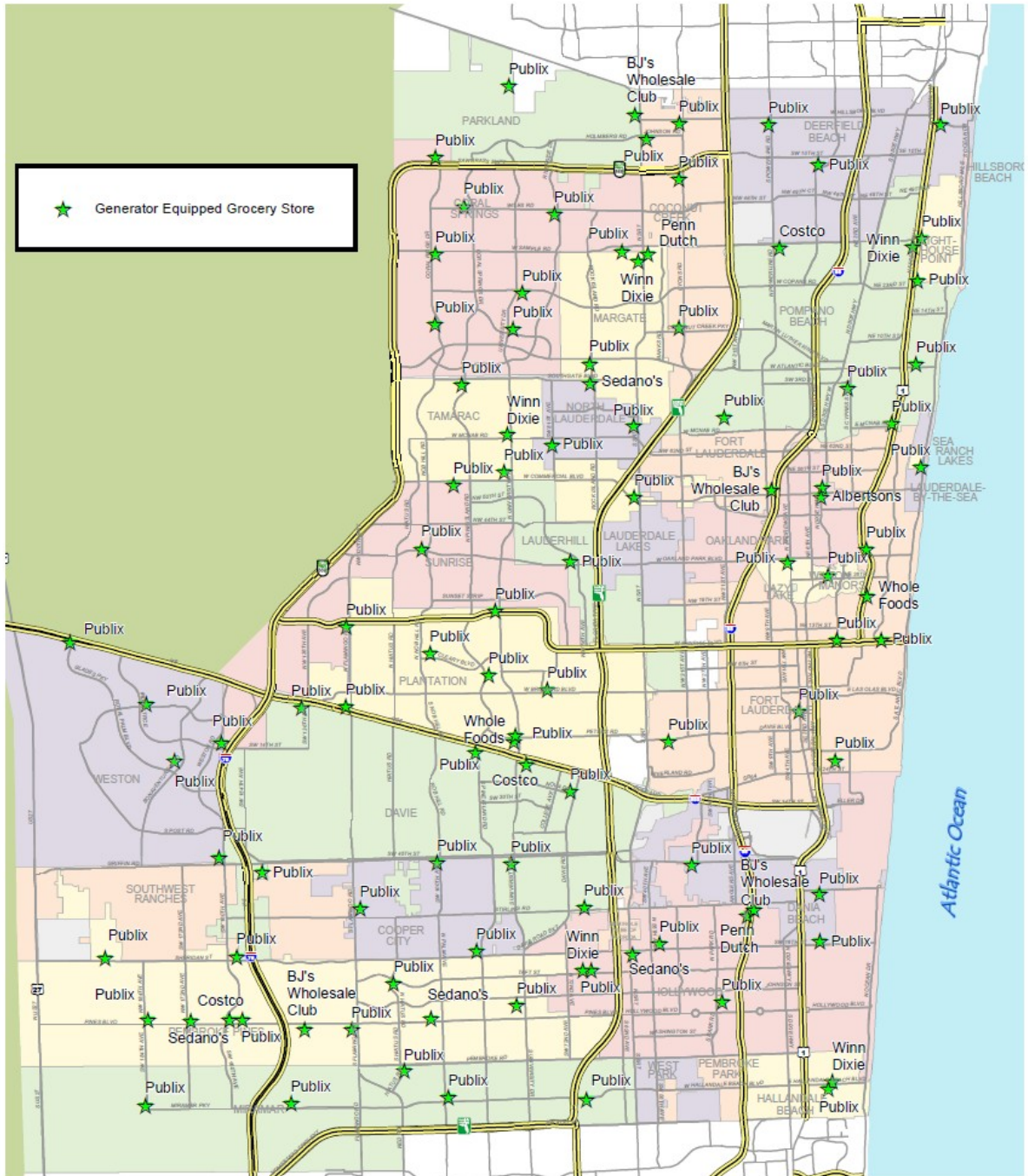
14. West Broward High School

500 NW 209 Avenue,
Pembroke Pines, FL 33029

Emergency Hotline: 311 or 954-831-4000

GENERATOR EQUIPPED GROCERY STORES BROWARD COUNTY

Generator Equipped Grocery Stores within Broward County



This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for legal boundary determinations.



Prepared by: Emergency Management Division
Environmental Protection and Growth Management Dept.

0 1.25 2.5 Miles

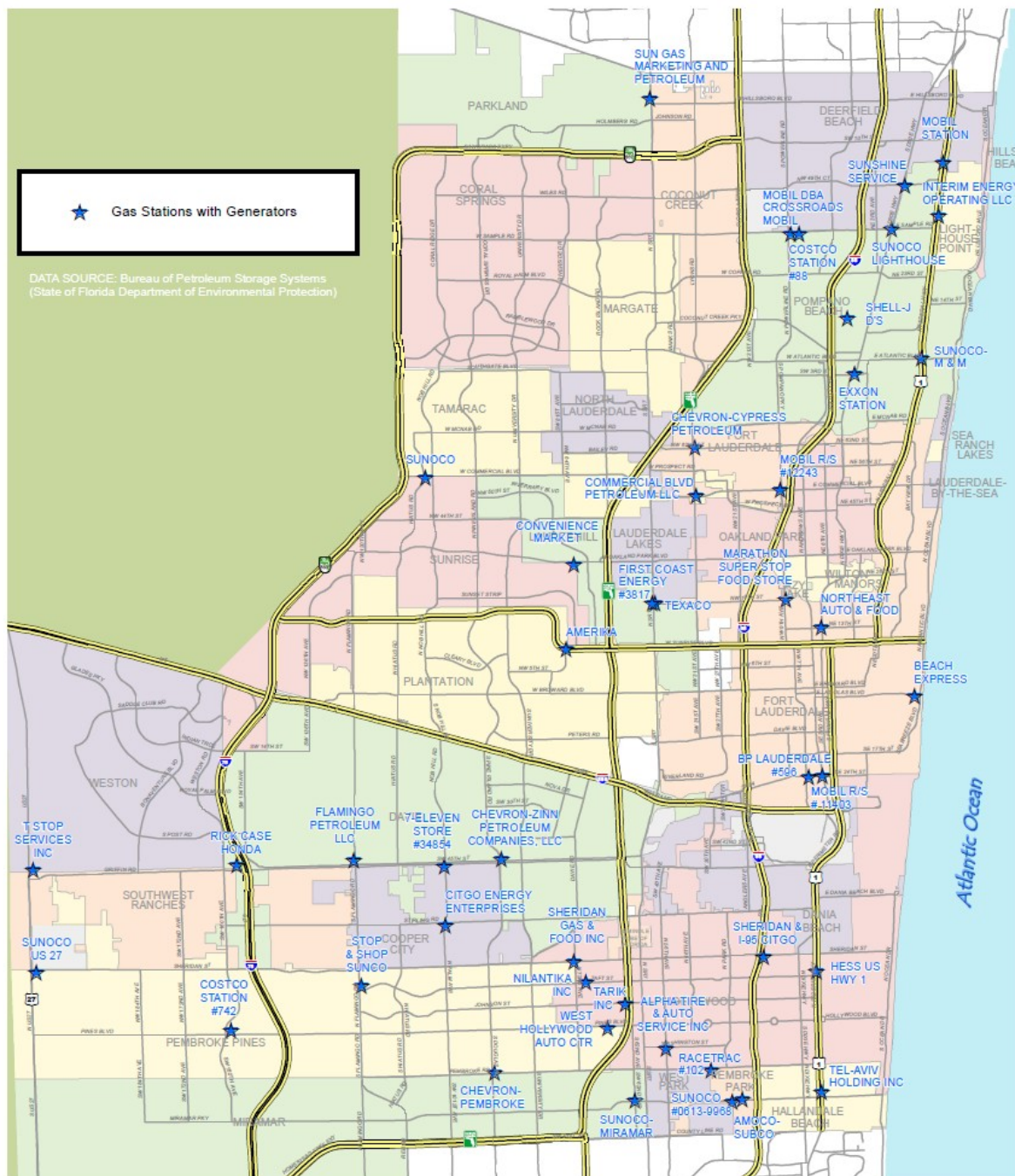


SPW 07/2001



GAS STATIONS PRE-WIRED FOR GENERATOR POWER - BROWARD COUNTY

Gas Stations with Generators



This map is for conceptual purposes only and should not be used for legal boundary determinations.



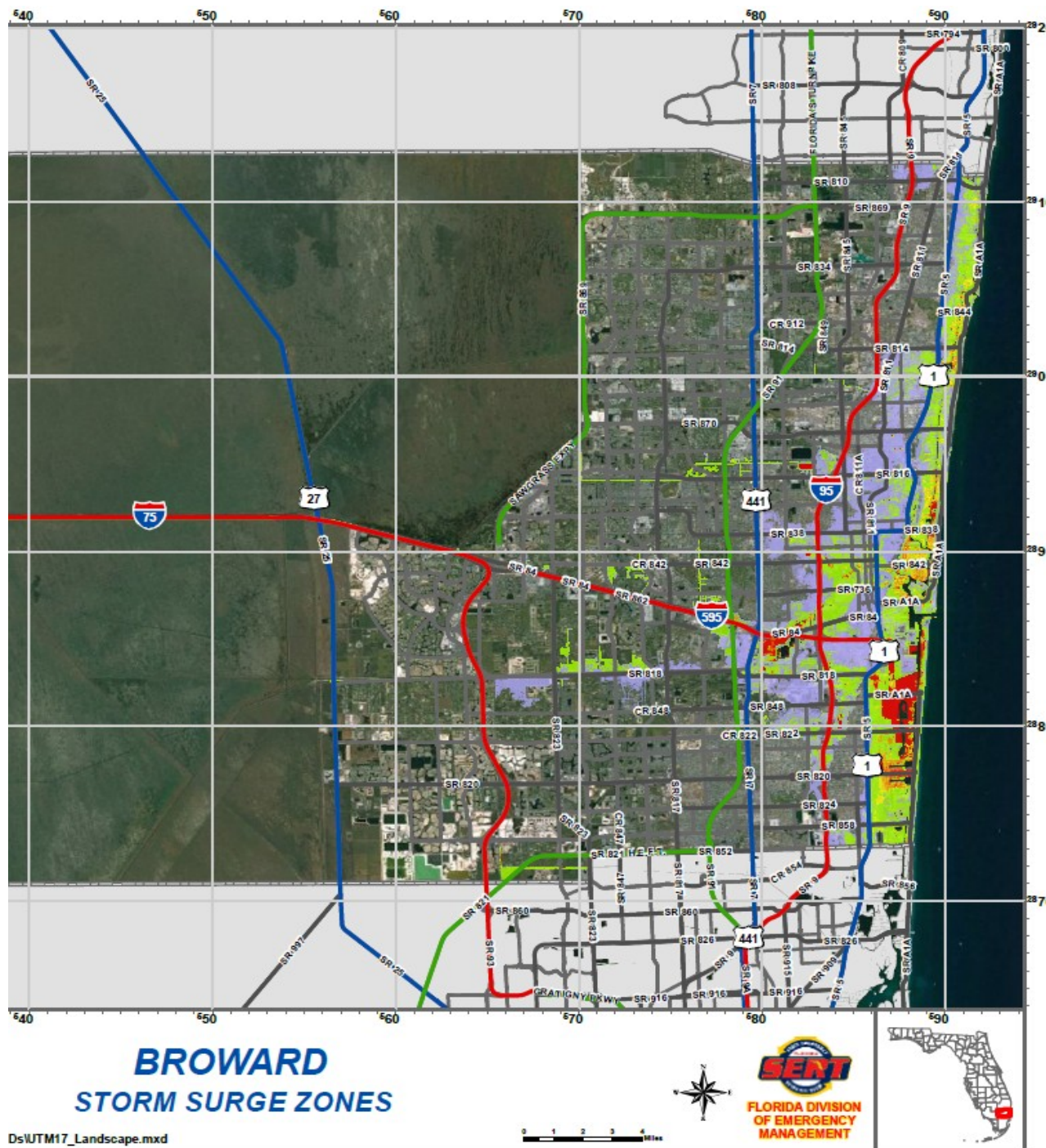
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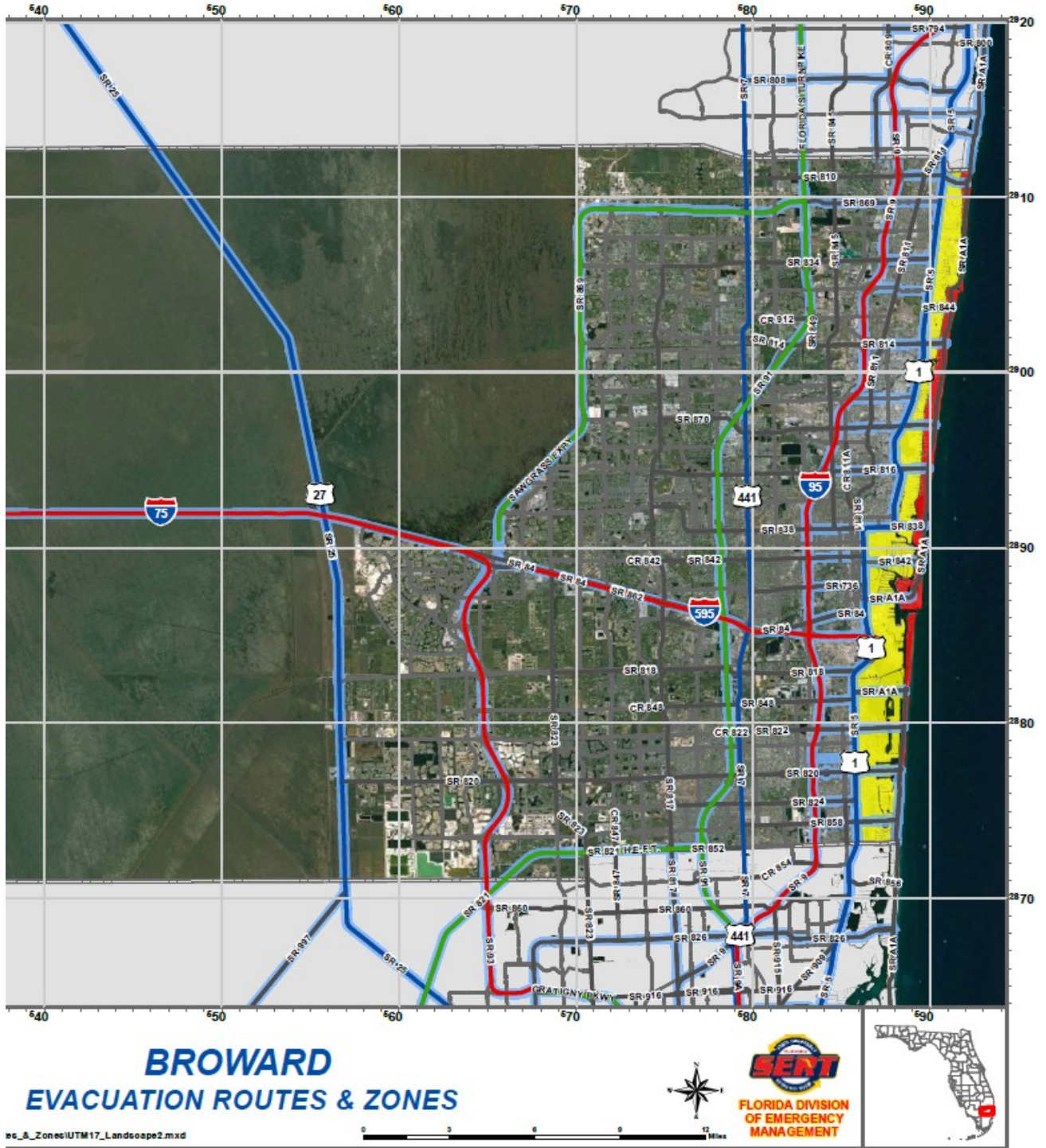


BROWARD STORM SURGE

<http://www.floridadisaster.org/publicmapping>



BROWARD EVACUATION ROUTES
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/publicmapping>





MIAMI DADE EMERGENCY SHELTERS

<http://www.miamidade.gov/hurricane/evacuation-assistance.asp>



American Red Cross

Greater Miami & The Keys



2013 HURRICANE EVACUATION CENTERS

Evacuating locally to the home of a friend or family member outside of the evacuation area is highly recommended. Hurricane Evacuation Centers should be utilized when that alternative does not exist. Remember, evacuation centers are not designed for comfort and not all accept pets.

NOT EVERY SITE WILL OPEN FOR EVERY EVACUATION!

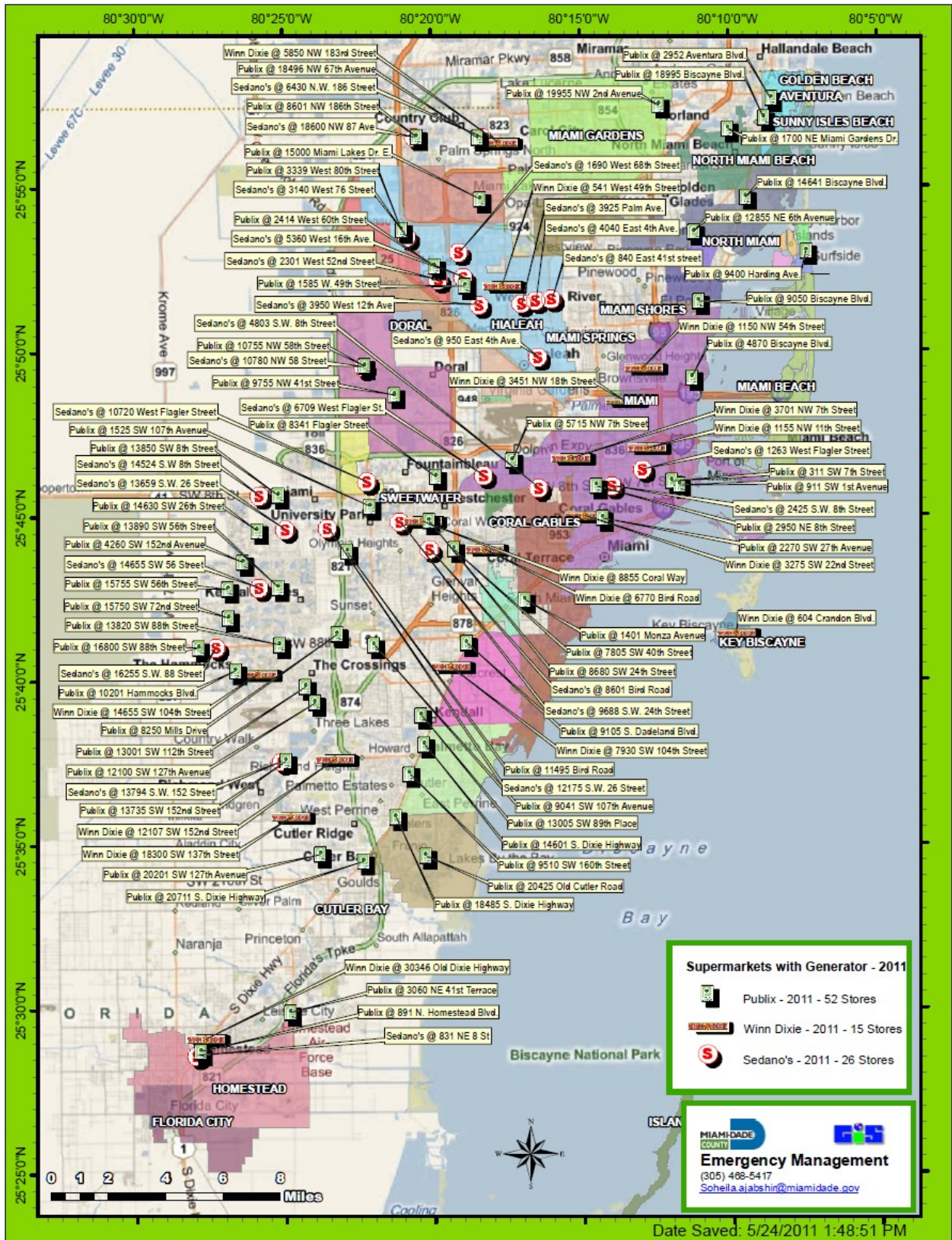
Please monitor the local radio or television, or dial 3-1-1 (TDD (305) 468-5402) to find out which centers are open when an evacuation order is announced. People who require special assistance in evacuating or would like to register for the pet-friendly evacuation center can dial 3-1-1 to get information about specialized evacuation centers.

The schools listed below are accessible for people with disabilities.



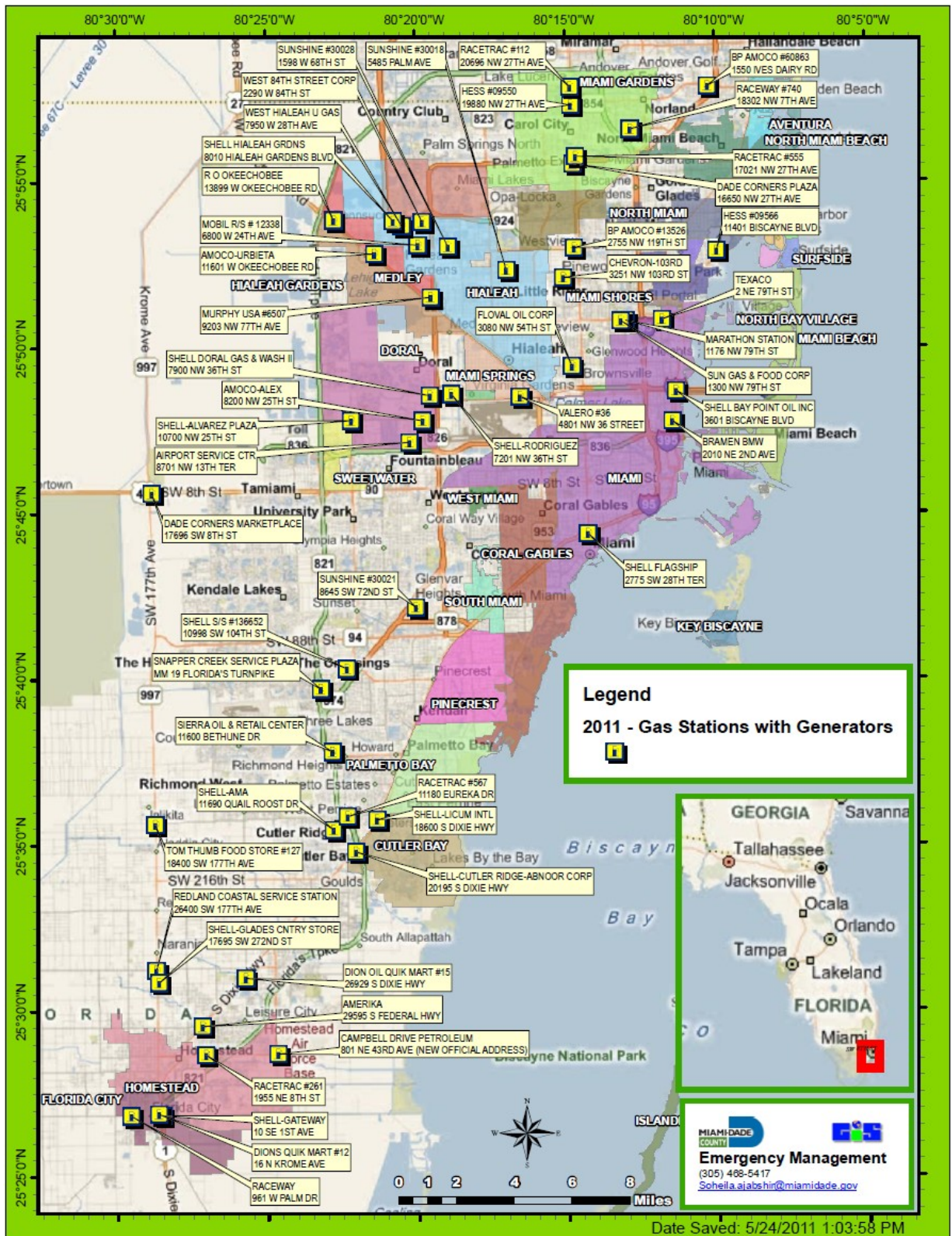
Facility Name	Address	City/Neighborhood	Zip Code
Northeast Miami-Dade County			
Dr. Michael M. Krop Senior	1410 NE 215 th Street	North Miami-Dade	33179
North Miami Senior	13110 NE 8th Avenue	North Miami	33161
North Miami Beach Senior	1247 NE 167 th Street	North Miami Beach	33162
Highland Oaks Middle	2375 NE 203 rd Street	North Miami Beach	33180
Miami Central Senior	1781 NW 95 th Street	Miami	33147
Northwest Miami-Dade County			
Lawton Chiles Middle	8190 NW 197 th Street	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Hialeah Gardens Senior	11700 Hialeah Gardens Blvd.	Hialeah Gardens	33018
Barbara Goleman Senior	14100 NW 89 th Avenue	Miami Lakes	33018
Country Club Middle	18305 NW 75 th Place	Northwest Miami-Dade	33015
Miami Carol City Senior	3301 Miami Gardens Drive	Miami Gardens	33056
Central Miami-Dade County			
Booker T. Washington Senior	1200 NW 6 th Avenue	City of Miami	33136
Ronald Reagan Senior	8600 NW 107 th Avenue	Doral	33178
Charles Drew Middle	1801 NW 60 th Street	City of Miami	33142
Miami Coral Park Senior	8865 SW 16 th Street	Westchester	33165
W.R. Thomas Middle	13001 SW 26 th Street	West Miami-Dade	33175
Southern Miami-Dade County			
Robert Morgan Senior	18180 SW 122 nd Avenue	Miami	33177
Terra Environmental Senior	11005 SW 84 th Street	Miami	33173
Jorge Mas Canosa Middle	15735 SW 144 th Street	Miami	33196
South Miami Senior	6856 SW 53 rd Street	South Miami	33155
Felix Varela Senior	15255 SW 96 th Street	West Kendall	33196

GENERATOR EQUIPPED GROCERY STORES MIAMI-DADE COUNTY





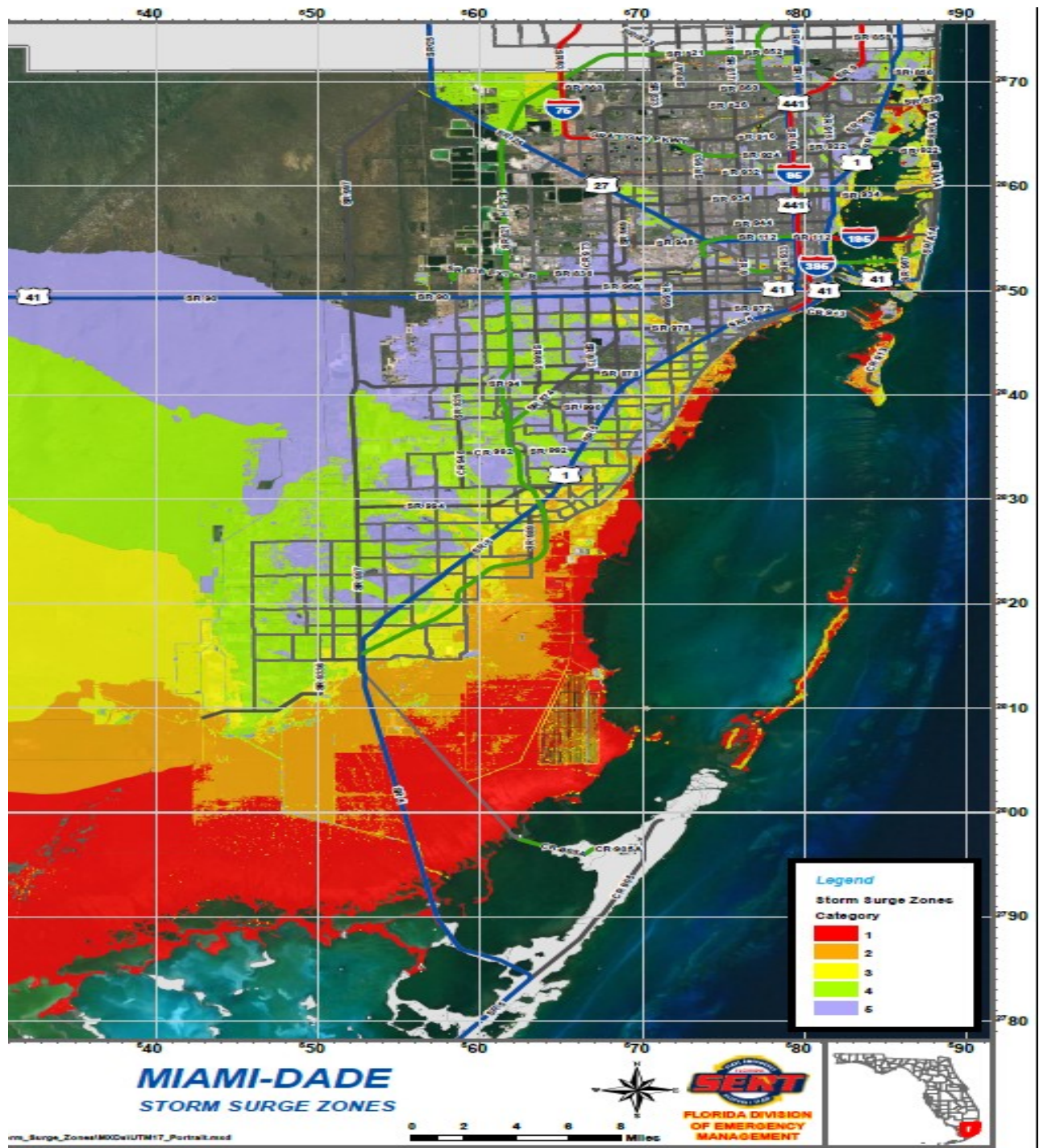
GAS STATIONS PRE-WIRED FOR GENERATOR POWER - MIAMI-DADE COUNTY





MIAMI DADE STORM SURGE

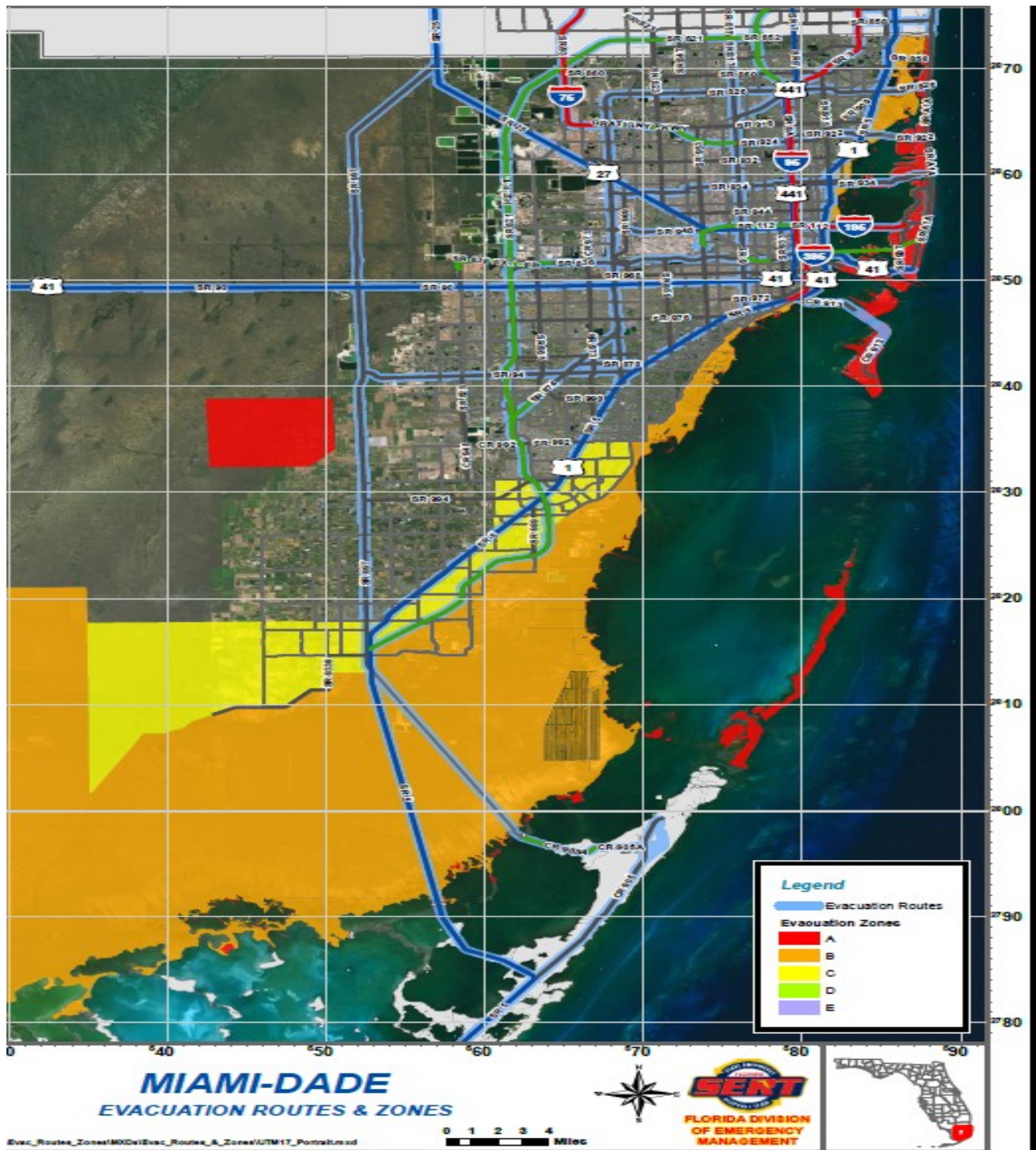
<http://www.floridadisaster.org/publicmapping>





MIAMI DADE EVACUATION ROUTES

<http://www.floridadisaster.org/publicmapping>





HURRICANE PREPARATION CHECKLIST BEFORE THE SEASON



- ☐ Review your plan of action for survival.
- ☐ Ensure your plan of action for survival includes pets.
- ☐ Ensure your plan of action for survival includes family members with special needs?
- ☐ If you have home health care service, plan with your agency for emergency procedures.
- ☐ If you need assistance with daily living or are electrically dependent, register with the Miami-Dade Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program or Broward County's Vulnerable Population or Special Needs Registries. (See pages 26-27 and 31)
- ☐ Create a list of people you trust who can assist you.
- ☐ Post emergency numbers.
- ☐ Know what you are able to do yourself and what you will need assistance with in an emergency.
- ☐ Have a plan to signal you need help (e.g., hanging something on a door, blowing a whistle, medical alert system, etc.).
- ☐ Review, create, and educate your families and friends on your communication plan. (i.e. - Who will be the one family member out of state that will be your and the rest of your friends and relatives POC for updates.)
- ☐ Determine if you live in a mandatory evacuation zone and review your county's evacuation plan.
- ☐ Review or create your evacuation plan.
- ☐ Ensure you have pre-arranged boat storage or securing plan.
- ☐ Ensure you have a plan for valuables, family heirlooms, or irreplaceable items.
- ☐ Conduct a home risk assessment and determine if you live in a safe structure.
- ☐ Review your insurance plans and ensure you have enough coverage or if you need to add coverage to reflect
- ☐ Take "before" photographs or video of exterior and interior of home vehicles, boats, and RVs.
- ☐ Check fire extinguishers.
- ☐ Have generators, chain saws, and other power tools inspected and serviced.
- ☐ Ensure your vehicles are inspected and serviced.
- ☐ Inventory and create hurricane survival kit shopping list (see page 40).
- ☐ Inventory and create evacuation kit shopping list (see page 39).
- ☐ Schedule needed purchases for hurricane survival kit and evacuation kit as to lessen impact of cost and budget effects.
- ☐ Discuss the hazards of hurricanes with your children and encourage them to talk about their fears and explain some of the things you'll be doing to keep everyone safe.
- ☐ Teach your neighbors about what you know about hurricane preparedness.
- ☐ Organize your neighborhood to work together.
- ☐ Ensure your HOA is trimming trees and removing coconuts and other yard debris from neighborhood common areas.
- ☐ Haul away debris as a neighborhood.
- ☐ Use your existing networks such as HOA, religious organizations, and professional organizations to make donations and volunteer to help others not as fortunate.
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

- ☐ **Make sure a member of the household monitors weather reports daily.**
- ☐ **Monitor TV and radio media for county and state instructions.**
- ☐ **Initiate communications plan to relay messages to friends and family on where you are, how you are doing.**
- ☐ **Initiate your hurricane survival plan.**
- ☐ **Final inventory of hurricane and evacuation kit supplies**
(See pages 39-41).
- ☐ **Purchase last minute supplies for hurricane and evacuation kits.**
- ☐ **Finalize and warn others of your evacuation plan.**
- ☐ **Map and practice two evacuation routes.**
- ☐ **Ensure all vehicles have full fuel tanks.**
- ☐ **Ensure any final vehicle repairs are completed.**
- ☐ **Ensure generators are full of fuel.**
- ☐ **Turn up refrigerator to maximum cold and keep closed.**
- ☐ **Make as much ice as possible for use in coolers or purchase ice and store in freezer until needed.**
- ☐ **Stage and prepare coolers.**
- ☐ **Fill bathtub and large containers with water.**
- ☐ **Store lawn furniture, garbage cans, and other loose yard and home objects.**
- ☐ **Ensure all rechargeable power tools are charged and ready for use.**
- ☐ **Ensure power tools are full of fuel.**
- ☐ **Shutter all windows and doors.**
- ☐ **Turn off pool pump and vacuums.**
- ☐ **Ensure irrigation systems are turned off.**
- ☐ **Prepare, store, or secure boat.**
- ☐ **Turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities.**
- ☐ **Turn off propane tanks.**
- ☐ **Unplug small appliances.**
- ☐ **Prepare and execute your plan of action for your pets.**
- ☐ **Fill prescriptions.**

- ☐ Obtain cash (a few hundred dollars).
- ☐ Pack evacuation kit supplies.
- ☐ Ensure vehicles are parked facing the direction you would travel to leave your residence.
- ☐ Prepare and stage to evacuate.
- ☐ Evacuate upon orders from authorized officials.



HURRICANE PREPARATION CHECKLIST DURING HURRICANE



- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stay indoors at all times. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stay indoors until given the "all clear" signal or other instructions by authorized personnel. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Take refuge if outside or traveling. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do not stay in cars. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor radio or TV for emergency updates and instructions. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Protect yourself inside your house by staying low and in the center of the house or in a strong room. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remain on first floor of house if possible. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stay away from windows and doors. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Go indoors to your designated shelter-in-place room/area. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close and lock all windows. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close, lock, and brace all exterior doors. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close all interior doors. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Close all vents. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turn off gas and propane. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turn off electricity. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use flashlights and lanterns if light is required. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turn off water. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Make sure family members and pets are with you and stay with you. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure your hurricane survival kit is as close to you as possible. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid using the telephone unless necessary. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call 911 only for emergencies. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For tornadoes, protect yourself with a mattress or padding. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For fires, breathe through a damp cloth, stay low to the ground, feel any door before opening with the back of your hand, and remember stop-drop-and roll. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't use gas, propane, or kerosene appliances indoors or non-ventilated areas as vapors can be toxic. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Be aware of the "eye" of the storm, as it will | <input type="checkbox"/> |



EVACUATION KIT CHECKLIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carrying container | <input type="checkbox"/> 1st Aid kit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car keys for all vehicles | <input type="checkbox"/> Bet-adine solution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bedding (blanket or sleeping bag) | <input type="checkbox"/> Gauze bandages |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing (3 days) | <input type="checkbox"/> Adhesive tape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal aids | <input type="checkbox"/> Sterile pads |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eyeglasses | <input type="checkbox"/> Band aids |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing aids and batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> Triangular bandages |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prosthetic devices | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety scissors |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Sun screen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rain wear / Outer wear | <input type="checkbox"/> Insect repellent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toiletries (3 days) | <input type="checkbox"/> Medications and prescriptions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soap | <input type="checkbox"/> Baby needs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deodorant | <input type="checkbox"/> Food/formula |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Diapers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toothbrush | <input type="checkbox"/> Wipes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toothpaste | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Washcloth | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Towel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female products | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio (battery powered) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extra batteries (sizes for all battery operated devices) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food (high energy / non-perishable - 3 days) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water (1 gallon per person per day) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manual can opener | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disposable dinnerware and utensils | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Games | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Books (2-3) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal music device (with headphones) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Identification | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proof of residency | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Important papers such as birth certificate, social security card, marriage certificate, power of attorney, insurance documentation, etc | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cash (but not too much) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cell phone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> |



HURRICANE SURVIVAL KIT CHECKLIST

Keep loose items in airtight plastic bags.

Gather the kit's items in easy-to-carry containers or duffel bags.

Put them within reach, near the exit you use most often.

Your Hurricane Survival Kit should include 3 to 14 days supply.

- ☐ Drinking water (1 gallon - per person - per day)
- ☐ Nonperishable foods
 - ☐ Canned meat/fish
 - ☐ Canned fruit/vegetables
 - ☐ Dried fruit
 - ☐ Bread in moisture proof packaging
 - ☐ Cookies/Candy
 - ☐ Power/granola bars
 - ☐ Canned soups
 - ☐ Non-perishable milk
 - ☐ Packaged condiments
 - ☐ Peanut butter and jelly
 - ☐ Instant tea/coffee
 - ☐ Powdered or single serve drinks
- ☐ Manual can opener
- ☐ Sterno fuel
- ☐ Portable camp stove/grill
- ☐ Stove/grill fuel (charcoal w/ lighter fluid or propane)
- ☐ Waterproof matches / butane lighter
- ☐ Disposable eating utensils, plates, and cups
- ☐ Grilling utensils
- ☐ Napkins and paper towels
- ☐ Aluminum foil
- ☐ Oven mitts
- ☐ Standard single line phone (that does not require electricity)
- ☐ Flashlight (1 per person)
- ☐ Portable battery powered lanterns
- ☐ Battery operated radio
- ☐ Extra batteries (ensure sizes match all battery operated devices)
- ☐ First aid kit
 - ☐ Aspirin
 - ☐ Antibiotic cream
 - ☐ Mosquito repellent
 - ☐ Sunscreen (45 SPF recommended)
 - ☐ Gauze bandages
 - ☐ Adhesive tape
 - ☐ Sterile pads
 - ☐ Band aids
 - ☐ Triangular bandages
 - ☐ Safety scissors
- ☐ 2 week supply of medications (and copy of prescriptions)
- ☐ Large trash bags (lots of them)
- ☐ Unscented bleach (add 8 drops of bleach per gal)
- ☐ Soap and liquid detergent
- ☐ Plastic bags (assorted sizes of zip locks)
- ☐ Tool box (with assorted tools for minor repairs)
- ☐ ABC rated fire extinguisher
- ☐ Masking tape or duct tape
- ☐ Outdoor extension cords
- ☐ Spray paint
- ☐ Roofing tarps or plastic sheeting
- ☐ Heavy work gloves
- ☐ Sturdy shoes
- ☐ Change of clothes
- ☐ Rain gear
- ☐ Extra glasses or contacts
- ☐ Money (Cash, but not too much)
- ☐ Maps of the area with landmarks on it
- ☐ Local phone book
- ☐ List of all your important contacts (family, doctors, insurance agents)
- ☐ Banking information
- ☐ Leases / mortgage
- ☐ Proof of occupancy (such as utility bill)
- ☐ Photo inventory of your personal belongings
- ☐ Insurance papers
- ☐ Waterproof container to keep the documents in

[illegible]



ADDITIONAL BROWARD/MIAMI DADE SERVICES

1. Broward County: Vulnerable Population Registration

- <http://www.broward.org/registry/Pages/Default.aspx>
- The Vulnerable Population Registry is for residents who are at risk due to disability, frailty or health issues, regardless of age, who elect to stay at home in the event of a hurricane or other emergency. Public safety officials in your city may use the Vulnerable Population Registry to assist for planning purposes only in their response to an emergency and does not guarantee that you will be provided assistance.
- You can register online or by calling 311 in Broward or 954-831-4000 (TTY 954-831-3940), or your city's emergency management agency.

2. Broward County: Special Medical Needs

- <http://www.broward.org/AtRisk/Pages/Specialmedical.asp>
- If you have a medical condition that requires a greater level of care than that provided at a General Population Shelter, but you do not require hospitalization or a medical institution, a Special Needs Shelter may be appropriate for you. These shelters offer basic medical assistance and monitoring. They are staffed by qualified medical personnel and have back-up electricity for limited lighting and essential medical equipment. Family members and caregivers are encouraged to accompany you.
- **Evacuation Transportation**
 - Evacuation transportation services to and from your pre-planned shelter destination, including transfer assistance, are available, through either BCT fixed route service or Paratransit (TOPS).
- To request or obtain an application for a Special Needs Shelter and/or Paratransit evacuation transportation, including applications in alternative formats, call Broward County Human Services at 954-357-6385 (or TTY 954-357-5608). You can also download and print an application online.

3. Miami Dade County: Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program

- <http://www.miamidade.gov/fire/evacuation-program.asp>
- Miami-Dade residents who require daily skilled nursing care, assistance with daily living, or have life-saving medical equipment dependent on electricity should register for the Special Needs & Emergency Evacuation Assistance Program (PSN/EEAP). This program is specifically for those individuals who live alone or with their families, and not in a managed care facility such as an assisted living facility (ALF) or nursing home
- Register with MDRF by contacting 3-1-1 or 305-513-7700; or 888-311-DADE or 305-468-5402 (TDD/TTY); or they can also be downloaded from the website.
- When disasters occur, people need to evacuate their homes quickly to get to a safe location. Due to their medical or other conditions, some Miami-Dade County residents will need assistance to do this. The PSN/EEAP has been developed for County residents who need help when an emergency evacuation is necessary.



IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS & WEBSITES

EMERGENCIES DIAL - 911

MARFORSOUTH Command Duty Officer . . . (305) 437-0518
US Southern Command Weather Hotline . . . (305) 437-3919

The American Red Cross Broward County . . . (954) 797-3800
The American Red Cross Greater Miami & The Keys . . . (305) 644-1200

Broward County Emergency Operations Center . . . (954) 831-3900
Broward County Hurricane Hotline . . . (954) 831-4000

Miami-Dade Special Needs Hotline . . . (305) 513-7700
Miami-Dade Emergency Management . . . (305) 468-5400
Miami-Dade County Emergency Operations Center . . . (305) 468-5900

State Emergency Operations Center . . . (800) FL-HELP1
Florida Emergency Information 24-hour hotline . . . (800) 342-3557
The Citizens Response Center (evacuation questions) . . . (813) 272-6900
Florida Highway Patrol (road problems) . . . (813) 632-6859

Insurance Companies and Adjusters . . . (800) 22-STORM

Army Corps Of Engineers (Operation Blue Roof) . . . (888) 766-3258

The American Red Cross Broward, Greater Miami & The Keys

<http://www.miamiredcross.org>

Broward County Emergency Management Agency

<http://www.broward.org/disaster>

Broward County Hurricane Center

<http://www.broward.org/hurricane>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

<http://www.fema.gov>

<http://www.miamidade.gov/oem/>

POST THESE NUMBERS NEAR HOME PHONE
ENTER/SAVE NUMBERS IN CONTACTS ON CELL PHONES

National Hurricane Center

<http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

National Weather Service Hurricane Links

<http://www.weather.gov/os/hurricane/>